

Greece appoints new commander

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (AFP). — The Greek Defence Council today named General Constantine Korkas to command the Fourth Greek Army Corps, whose headquarters in Xanthi is only 100 kms from the Turkish border.

Informed sources here said they believed the naming of Gen. Korkas to the post was one of the Greek government's military preparation measures adopted because of its crisis with Turkey over the Aegean Sea. The general had previously commanded the Second Army Corps in northern Greece.

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جورن تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر في الأردن عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Oil company equipment hit near Jenin

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14, (R). — Police announced today that unknown persons last night caused damage estimated at 13,000 dollars to equipment being used by an American company to search for oil near the town of Jenin in the occupied West Bank.

The U.S. firm, Bilodyne, has been carrying out seismic tests for oil in the area and in the nearby Jezreel Valley region in Israel.

Most shops were still shut in the West Bank today in the strike against the value-added tax.

Battles spread to Lebanese mountains, airport road

BEIRUT, Aug. 14, (Agencies). — Tension in Lebanon shifted today from the Palestinian Tal Al-Zaatar refugee camp in eastern Beirut, captured by rightists two days ago, to the capital's south eastern suburbs and the mountains to the northeast. The Voice of Palestine Radio reported fierce fighting in Aintoura and Mtein in mountains 30 kms (20 miles) northeast of Beirut, where leftist and Palestinian forces continued to hold some positions. Rightists are fighting there to gain control of the entire road that leads from the rightist Christian sector of the coast to the town of Zahle, in the central Lebanese plain of Bekaa, and on to Damascus. Hassan Sabri Kholi the Arab League's emissary to Lebanon, has attempted recently to bring about the peaceful evacuation of leftist and Palestinian forces from these positions.

Sources here reported that his efforts were suspended after the fall of Tal Al-Zaatar, on the grounds that Palestinians were not interested in discussing another "surrender."

Renewed military action in southern Beirut involved rightist attempts to gain control of the road to Beirut's international airport, located in a leftist and Palestinian-held sector on the southern edge of the capital, observers said. The airport has been closed since June.

In the Tal Al-Zaatar camp, several dozen Palestinians continued to resist the rightist militia today. The Voice of Palestine reported knife fights in some streets of the camp.

Phalangist Radio mentioned no clashes in the refugee camp, but said Christian rightist forces continued to comb the forests surrounding it in search of escaped Palestinians. Ten were arrested, it said.

Fierce fighting also occurred in the old business district of Beirut, which is split by the demarcation line dividing the city's two opposing sectors, while action slowed on the northern front near Tripoli with only sporadic shooting reported there.

Ford prepares for offensive against Reagan, Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (AFP). — President Gerald Ford, confident that he will be nominated for reelection at next week's Republican National Convention, leaves here Sunday for Kansas City with two objectives: to strengthen his control of the party and to rebuild its unity.

From the moment he arrives at the convention, the president will assume command of a vast network of telephones and walkie-talkies, enabling him to remain in constant communication with supporters in each of the 50 state delegations.

In addition, he will have "spies" in the camp of rival Ronald Reagan.

Unlike Mr. Reagan, the president has not yet revealed who would be his running-mate if nomi-

On the political scene, proposals for "regionalisation" and the creation of a system of cantons were meanwhile being discussed, observers said.

Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel declared yesterday that the only way to "reassure" Lebanon's Christians was to grant them "a sort of self-determination in the regions." Such a situation would avoid the possibility of partition, which is respected by Moslems and Christians alike, he said.

Mr. Gemayel stressed the need to return to Moslem-Christian co-existence, but said that should be achieved on a basis of "regionalisation" that would allow Christians to "free themselves of the Palestinian chaos and the ambitions of the international left."

Mr. Gemayel, called for talks between delegations representing Christians and Moslems instead of discussions based on sides representing the political left and right.

Observers said this was the nearest a rightist leader had come to admitting that Lebanon — already divided in effect, between the mainly Christian right and the Moslem left and its Palestinian allies — could not return to a single unified government system.

His call for talks along religious lines was seen in west Beirut as a continuation of rightist efforts to have traditional Moslem leaders, as well as Mr. Kamal Jumblatt's bloc, represent the left.

Both Mr. Jumblatt and his Palestinian allies have indicated, since the fall of Tal Al-Zaatar two days ago, that they intend to go on fighting, if possible with Arab support, though they are clearly in an inferior military position.

Contacts between Lebanese Christians and Moslems were meanwhile increasing. The Phalangist radio station has reported that the cabinet might meet soon to reactivate the official administration, probably in the presidential palace southeast of Beirut, seriously damaged when shelled in March.

A source close to Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh today said it was possible that the president might force the removal from office of Premier Rashid Karami in spite of Phalangist opposition.

Phalangist Radio also reported intensive contacts between Moslem and Christian religious leaders reportedly trying to arrange a religious summit.

International Red Cross officials were meanwhile hoping to visit the prisoners taken by the rightists after their capture of the Tal Al-Zaatar camp.

The estimated 6,000 camp dwellers who arrived in west Beirut were being settled temporarily in abandoned apartment buildings or helped to return to their original villages.

Medical workers said virtually all were still suffering from the effects of the lack of water in the besieged camp. Many people were reported to have died while trying to fetch water from the camp's last open well, under rightist fire.

Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi left today for Damascus with a new peace plan for Lebanon, informed sources said. Dr. Kholi would not give any details of the plan, they added.

Arab League peace efforts in recent weeks have led to agreement on three ceasefires. But these, like 51 preceding ceasefire agreements, were breached.

Beirut Radio said Dr. Kholi might later visit Cairo to discuss peace prospects with Arab League officials.

As several Asian leaders arrive in Colombo

Tone of Non-Aligned Conference hardens

COLOMBO, Aug. 14, (AFP). — The arrival in Colombo of several leaders from Asian communist countries for the non-aligned summit meeting here was accompanied by a marked hardening of the tone of the committees preparing documents to be presented to the conference.

Cambodian President Khieu Samphan, President Souphanou Vong of Laos, Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong and North Korean Prime Minister Pak Song Chul were greeted by Sri Lankan head of state William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike when they arrived here today.

The Vietnamese immediately joined North Korean and Cuban delegates as the vanguard of a hard line. The Vietnamese premier announced as soon as he arrived that his country would seek to step up the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially against American imperialism.

At the same time, Cuba and North Korea presented amendments to committee draft documents sharpening attacks on the United States for its presence and its activities in South Korea and Latin America.

Bomb blast claims 7 lives in Alexandria, injures 51

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 14, (R). — Seven people were killed and 51 injured when a bomb exploded in a train here today, Egypt's second bombing incident in a week.

Medical workers said four people died instantly when the bomb, on a luggage rack, wrecked one carriage of a train due to leave Alexandria for Cairo and Aswan, upper Egypt.

Three people died on the way to hospital, the workers said. Nine of the injured were seriously hurt.

Last Sunday 14 people were injured when two bombs exploded in a crowded government office, prompting angry allegations by Egypt that Libya was behind subversive acts in this country.

No arrests have been made so far in connection with today's blast. It occurred as President Anwar Sadat was about to fly from Alexandria on his way to the Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Colombo.

Eyewitnesses said the train was standing outside Alexandria station when the bomb exploded. As happens in Egypt, people were climbing aboard to make sure of getting a seat before the train entered the station itself to take on passengers.

Although responsibility for the incident has not yet been placed on anyone, it happened as Egypt's quarrel with neighbouring Libya seemed more bitter than ever.

President Sadat has accused the Libyans of training saboteurs for operations inside Egypt and other North African countries. The Egyptians have strengthened their defences along the Libyan border.

An editorial in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram today hinted that Egypt might have to use force to prevent itself becoming "a toy in the hands of the insane."

Libya has denied blame for other bomb blasts in Egypt.

Observers here have speculated that whoever is behind the bombings may want to create an atmosphere of uncertainty before presidential elections in two months' time. At present, it is taken for granted Mr. Sadat will win a second six-year term.

Vorster government maintains silence over sweeping arrests

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14, (R). — The South African government today cited "security reasons" to explain official silence over the detention of black leaders in police swoops across the country. The chief of security police, Major-General Michael Goldenhuys, said only that "a number of people" had been detained. The detentions followed violent protests in black townships.

The South African Press Association (SAPA) at one stage put the number of detainees as high as 50, although other sources believed it closer to 20.

General Goldenhuys said for security reasons he could give no details of these detainees.

The detentions yesterday followed riots in black townships around Johannesburg and Cape Town in which 200 people have died in two months.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, a prominent opposition member of parliament, said today the government was jailing people it ought to talk to. It was a panic reaction.

Mrs. Suzman, of the Progressive Party, said in an interview: "Just as blacks protest at the detentions, so do we."

She believed there was a measure of intimidation behind the detentions.

Today, black townships around Cape Town — scene of the latest disturbances — were reported relatively calm. Officials estimated damage at this latest burst of riots, looting and arson at about £1.7 million.

Observers believe many of those detained are black leaders whom Prime Minister John Vorster's government had appealed to help to soothe black militancy. If the detentions mean the government has abandoned all hope of winning cooperation from black community groups, the observer says, the outlook seems fraught with danger.

Renewed violence could come as blacks protest at the detentions. [Continued on page 6]

Kissinger discusses Aegean dispute with Turkish, Greek Foreign Ministers

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey here today for separate talks on their dispute over oil prospecting rights under the Aegean sea. But he denied that the United States was acting as mediator.

"As a member of the (U.N.) Security Council and friend of both parties, we are trying to do our best to communicate the ideas of each party to the other to see how we can be helpful," he told a press conference after he had seen both foreign ministers.

"We are not acting as mediators, but we are trying to play a useful role."

Dr. Kissinger met first with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitri Bitsios and then had further talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. The two ministers waited for him in separate rooms.

Both men have major speeches to the Security Council on the dispute which, according to a Greek spokesman, started in 1974 after the fall of the military junta in Athens.

Negotiations between the two countries on Aegean seabed rights began earlier this year, but the dispute came to a head when Turkey sent a research ship, Sismik 1, to look for oil in an area where both nations have overlapping claims.

Allies accuse E. Germany of violating 4-power Berlin agreement

BONN, Aug. 14, (R). — Britain, France and the United States accused East Germany today of violating the four-power agreement on West Berlin by stopping busloads of West Germans from crossing its territory to demonstrate against the communist wall on the day it was built 15 years ago.

East German authorities turned back 13 buses on their way to the isolated city yesterday for a mass rally on the western side of the wall.

Diplomatic representatives of the three powers, which jointly administer West Berlin, condemned the East German action after a meeting with officials of the West German foreign office in Bonn.

They said in a statement: "The allies, like the federal government, are deeply concerned by this obstruction to unimpeded Berlin access."

The statement said civilian access to the city was governed by an inner German transit pact that formed an integral part of the 1971 Berlin agreement between the allies and the Soviet Union.

The East German government had already rejected a West German protest, saying that the buses were turned back because "extensive grounds had existed for suspicion of a misuse of the transit routes."

Despite the East German move, about 6,000 Western demonstrators gathered to chant anti-com-



BLACK CONVENTION — An armed guard was present during the opening session of the National Black Republican caucus Friday in Kansas City. The security guard was called when the meeting was interrupted by delegates from the Black caucus disagreeing about one of the speakers. (AP wirephoto).

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Arab steel pellets

Young West Bankers are now reported to be using steel pellets with which to penetrate the safety helmets of Israeli forces.

At first glance this piece of news will hardly draw attention, but the Israelis themselves have made it into quite a significant news item.

The news was reported, by international news agencies, from Tel Aviv. The reports said that what was called Israeli "security" forces will be entitled "to open fire on Arab youths using catapults or slingshots during demonstrations."

When a military camp of a nation has to resort to opening fire on a bunch of kids using catapults or slingshots, be they made of steel, iron, stone, or paper, it can only mean that we have here a very dangerous and sophisticated type of weapon. And we just never did know it.

Indeed, when we were still at school our parents did many a time caution us against staging battles with our classmates and we can distinctly remember that a special reprimand invariably followed a slingshot battle. But we, in all honesty, thought our parents exaggerating. We considered our parents' warnings against the dangers of slingshots to be another of those adult whims of paranoic hyperbole.

But the Israelis are right. Slingshots are dangerous. At least their history tells them that. We all have heard of a certain young man named David who with a slingshot, or was it a catapult, destroyed a bigger, heavier enemy.

The Israelis cannot be accused of being ahistorical. This must be the reason why they now will open fire on young men who use catapults and slingshots.

Maybe the West Bankers ought to learn from Israeli history as well. Perhaps Palestinian mothers ought to begin to produce children who are strong and mighty and whose strength and might resides in the length of their hairs. After all, Israeli history tells us that this was one form of "weapon" they had to face before. Let us hope, though, that West Bankers will have digested the lesson to the full this time and that they be wary of letting any Delilah, who the Israelis might send, come and talk them into admitting where their strength lies.

It has become as absurd as that. The West Bank is now entering its third week of violence. The reason: general dissatisfaction with the very fact of Israeli occupation, plus a few other immediate grievances.

Since 1967 when Israel attacked and occupied the West Bank no political or military attempt has been able to dislodge the occupation forces from what responsible world opinion has concluded is not theirs to occupy.

Deprived of all means of fighting back the sophisticated weaponry of this military camp, and frustrated beyond endurance by periodic attempts to humiliate and coerce them into submitting to arbitrary laws designed to make life in their homes and their lands unbearable, the West Bankers have now resorted to slingshots and catapults in order to express themselves.

If the price of a slingshot is to be machinegunned to death, sooner or later West Bankers will invent another kind of weapon. When ideas run out, maybe Arab mothers will once again face the Israelis with Samsons with long hair. Or maybe before it gets as desperate as that the world will wake up and take notice of the plight of the West Bankers.

Hothouse plantation increases Ghor yield

AMMAN. — The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) which had recently introduced to the Jordan Valley, plantation of vegetables in plastic hothouses, has succeeded to obtain with this new process a yield tenfold of that produced under conventional agricultural methods, the Jordan Valley Cooperatives Director Abdul Karim Ghazzawi said Saturday.

The cooperatives societies who undertook the experiment, he added, have planted approximately 83 dunums in the Jordan Valley with this process and it is expected that cultivated area for next year will triple owing to the success obtained.

Arrivals nearly double in April 1976

AMMAN. — The number of persons who entered Jordan in April 1976, has reached 127,500 persons of various nationalities as compared to 76,134,000 in the same period of last year, a statistics release said Saturday.

Their distribution according to nationalities was as follows: 41759 Jordanians in 1976 as against 35303 in April 1975, Arabs 63972 against 26932, other Middle East nationals 9161 against 7340, Europeans 7740 against 3924, Americans 2887 against 2188, various 1981 against 447.

National cargo fleet to be set up

AMMAN. — A national company has started procedures to set up and operate the first Jordanian cargo fleet, sources at the Ministry of Industrial and Commerce said Saturday.

The company's capital estimated at more than JD2 million is to be divided into 200,000 shares, 90 per cent private owned, and the remaining 10 per cent to be owned by the government.

Constitution of the company has been approved in principle by the Council of Ministers.

Jordan has so far three cargo vessels owned by individuals which are operating in the Red sea region.

What's Going On

Classic Feature Film:
"TOP HAT"
7:00 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fills:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	601.0
French franc	67.4	67.7
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	131.3	130.9
Iraqi dinar	942.0	952.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound	490.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	105.3	107.9
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	83.9

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Economic Viewpoint

By Dr. Haitham Hurani

A closer look at Port of Aqaba

Recently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran issued a defence order requesting all merchants to speed the clearance of any goods they have at the Port of Aqaba warehouses. The defence order states that a fine will have to be paid by any merchant who fails to clear goods, he has at the port, within one month. The fine is equal to 25 per cent of the value of the consignment in question, in addition to all other duties and storage charges due. The news said that this measure was taken to help alleviate the congestion problem at the port.

To a news analyst, the defence order implicitly points out that merchants are the major responsible party in creating this congestion problem. This problem is the one about which we have been hearing over the past several months, and which has created numerous bottlenecks in economic activities in general and has led to a high boost in prices of some imported goods of which the local market has suffered shortages.

I believe the merchants are not the major cause of the congestion problem but I do not grant them complete innocence. I think they participate in creating the congestion but I strongly believe that the inefficiency of the operational system of the port is the one which has to blame. This includes the loading, unloading, customs, and health authorities.

Port of Aqaba deserves more attention from the government and a closer look at its current working conditions, in fact this port requires more, and urgent, government care because it is the only sea outlet for Jordan to the outside world and plays an increasingly strategic role for Jordan's international trade. For example, available data on shipping activities in Aqaba Port during the ten year period 1964-1974, show that total goods handled (loaded and unloaded) has increased considerably. In 1964 total goods handled were 829,870 tons, while in 1974 the figure went up to 1,843,597 tons, or about 78 per cent over the base year. Of course the volume of goods handled in 1975 and 1976 is expected to have been much larger than these figures. It may be worth noting, however, that de-

spite the general increasing trend in the aggregate goods handled, we find that the number of vessels has been decreasing over the same period. For example, number of vessels dropped from 541 in 1964 to 299 in 1974. This, in fact, reflects the increase in the share of a vessel shipment which has to be handled at Port of Aqaba.

I do believe that the long delay in the loading and unloading activities at the port is due mainly to the poor administration and bad management of the activities and to the low productivity of labour. Hence, I would suggest that from here we ought to look for solutions.

On who looks at the amount of manpower work at the Port would conclude that a very labour-intensive type of arrangement is dominating the Port. Monthly data on the total number of workers who work at the Port show that on the average over 50,000 individuals are engaged in loading and unloading activities and more than 10,000 employees work in maintenance and management. This huge manpower gathering at one large workplace requires large health sanitary, food, and other services and facilities which must be provided in order to meet these necessary needs. Unfortunately, none of these are provided to any acceptable extent. It was observed that no dining rooms that workers can use during the lunch hours and no health care centres were available in the cases of emergency. Workers conduct their duties amidst very poor circumstances and this in turn has reflected on the attitude of workers toward their jobs and toward the commodities they handle. Workers have been seen handling goods with much less care than they should which leads, usually, to breakages and losses of large amount of goods, also poor working condition has reflected on the slow expediting of goods loaded and unloaded.

In order to improve successfully the operation of Port of Aqaba, I suggest that the government engages a fact-finding research team to conduct a study about the work conditions, rules & regulations, available and needed facilities, and to study better incentives and motives to increase labour productivity.

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Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Apple's way	8.30 Shirley's world
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Sports magazine
	9.10 Marcus Welby M.D.
	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Mannix (on both channels)
Channel 3:	
7.30 Reportage	
8.30 Arabic series	
9.30 Wrestling	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.50 Aqaba	9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.30 Rome	9.30 Aqaba
11.00 Cairo	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	11.30 Cairo (EA)
12.30 Cairo (EA)	12.20 Deer-Azour Damascus (SA)
12.35 London (BA)	14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
12.40 Larnaca, Athens	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
13.00 Aqaba (SA)	16.20 Riyadh (SAA)
15.45 Damascus (SA)	17.30 Cairo
15.45 Doha, Dubai, (GA)	17.40 Paris
17.45 Riyadh (SAA)	18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	19.00 Rome
20.30 Kuwait	19.00 London
21.00 Jeddah	
21.30 Tehran	
22.00 Baghdad	

Market Prices

Bell pepper : 70-90	Onions (white) : 40-65
Bananas : 180-200	Okra (red) : 90-120
Caulliflower : 140-170	Okra (green) : 130-160
Carrots : 60-80	Potatoes (imported) : 100-120
Cucumbers (small) : 100-120	Potatoes (local) : 100-120
Cucumbers (large) : 60-80	Peaches (large) : 230-250
Eggplant (small) : 50-70	Peaches (small) : 140-180
Eggplant (large) : 25-35	Pears (large) : 220-250
Figs : 150-180	Pears (small) : 150-180
Green beans : 100-120	Pomegranates : 40-60
Garlic (dry) (large) : 200-240	Potatoes : 60-90
Grapes (green) : 90-120	Spinach : 35-50
Grapes (black) : 80-100	String beans : 110-140
Hot pepper : 120-140	Water melon (large) : 80
Lemon : 230-260	Water melon (small) : 50
Marrow (small) : 80-100	Wild cucumbers (small) : 50-80
Marrow (regular) : 50-70	
Musk melon : 70-100	
Orange : 140-160	
Onion (dry) (imported) : 80-100	

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies	
7.30 News bulletin	
7.40 Newsreel	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
1.00 News summary	
1.03 Pop session (part II)	
2.00 News bulletin	
2.10 Radio magazine	
2.30 Pop music (USA)	
3.00 Concert hour	
4.00 Old favourites	
4.30 Easy listening	
5.00 Doctor at large	
5.30 Pop session (part III)	
6.00 News summary	
6.03 Listener's choice	
7.00 News bulletin	
7.10 Newsreel	
7.30 Sign off	

Emergencies

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Dr. Abdul Salam Abu Awad (38073)	
Dr. Zakaria Shannak (37929)	
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By Jenab Tutun

If we go back a little bit in time, to May 13 of this year, we find that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office had issued a press bulletin entitled "Guidelines Laid Down for Press Coverage in Administered areas." A passage in this set of guidelines reads: "In places where security operations are to be carried out, media representatives will be able to move only when accompanied by IDF (Israel Defence Forces) spokesman's liaison officers, who will be attached to the various regional

What this gobbledegook means is members of the press, ever since then, have been saddled with watchdogs who prevent them from free access to hot spots such as the scene of demonstrator clashes between Arabs and Israeli "security forces," be they police, border guards or troops.

Israel was clearly embarrassed by the image done to its "image" due to its lack of the demonstrations. The Rabin government's recourse at the time, once the damage had been done, was to shift emphasis to what was actually happening in the Bank "to how it was being covered," in words of the head of the NBC team in Israel who was acting as spokesman of the Press Association. (Jerusalem Post, May 10).

This time, Israel has taken its precaution. It is still not able to control the protest, but has found a way to control the coverage.

PARIS, Aug. 14, (R) — Western shipowners claim the Soviet Union is undercutting freight rates at a time when the shipping market is powers like Greece, Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, and Japan have already been hard hit by the economic crisis.

PARIS, Aug. 14, (R) — Western shipowners claim the Soviet Union is undercutting freight rates at a time when the shipping market is powers like Greece, Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, and Japan have already been hard hit by the economic crisis.

The report, from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which grows in the fleets under flag convenience which now make up a quarter of the world fleet. The flag of convenience countries are considered to be

ups together 24 major western industrialised nations, quotes the shipowners as saying the Soviet Union is offering discounts of up to 35 per cent on some commodities.

Traditional merchant marine

Soviet Union."

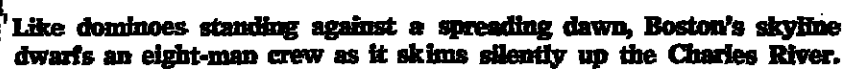
Competition for cargo is at its keenest and the report noted that throughout 1975 western shipowners had "shown increasing concern about the competition posed by the shipping activities of the Soviet Union."

The western shipowners also

Panama, Cyprus, Lebanon, and Singapore.

The OECD report said expansion of the Singapore which has more than 90 per cent of its tonnage since the 1970s, is the most remarkable growth in the 15th is

The OECD said the grainers, the most critical risk factor of the shipping sector in the world."



The OECD said the tanker, the most critical element of the shipping sector, last beyond the end of the year. The change of oil from a cheap to an expensive commodity caused an unprecedented increase in the seaborne oil transport, the report said.

The OECD report reckons some kind of satisfactory could be established by this would require la cancellations and advance pping costing in excess of lion dollars.

The report said it would be realistic to think shipowners would bear such a burden.

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Korea Celebrates the 31st Anniversary of Independence

Under the distinguished leadership of the President Park Chung Hee, South Korea has advanced to the point where foreign economists call it the "Miracle of Asia." South Korea industry is steadfastly moving into close international competition from the total devastation of the war provoked by North Korea in 1950.



His Excellency Park Chung Hee, President of the Republic of Korea

lack and others. Fish catch rose in value from \$ 28.5 million in 1965 to \$ 428.7 million in 1975. Meanwhile, processing of edible seaweed and cultivation and canning of shellfish produced \$ 25.3 million in export earnings in 1975.

Construction and Manpower Overseas
Skilled teams of Korean engineers and workers earned a total of \$ 850,584,000 from overseas construction contracts in 1975, an increase of 70.1% over the target of \$ 500 million. Remarkable advances were made in Middle Eastern nations, especially Iran and Saudi Arabia, accounting for more than 94% of the total, or \$ 768,863,000.

A total of 5,951 technicians employed by 35 companies are active in construction projects in 23 countries, and the figures are expected to increase rapidly as word spreads of their efficiency and economy.

Germany also has 10,870 Korean workers, mostly miners and nurses. In addition, Korean seamen are manning ships registered with 16 countries.

Tourism
Just as it pays to send Koreans outside the country, so it is profitable to attract foreign visitors into Korea.

The outlook for the tourist business has brightened with worldwide recovery from the recession. In 1976, 750,000 tourists are expected, a 20% increase over the previous year, and they will spend a total of \$ 200 million, 15% over the 1975 figure.

By 1981, according to an international survey firm, two million tourists per year can be expected, spending \$ 1 billion altogether.

To meet this inflow, several thousand additional hotel rooms are under construction, while resorts and sightseeing spots are being created or expanded.

FOREIGN POLICY

The Republic of Korea has lately been making special efforts to clarify its foreign policy aims and objectives in the face of continuing propaganda on the part of North Korean Communists. Despite the distortion & fallacies in the Pyongyang pronouncements, it seems that world attention has been distracted from the Korean peninsula for so long that the true facts of the situation have tended to become obscured.

North Korea has a long history of talking about peace while preparing for war, and on one unforgettable occasion—plus many later and smaller ones—has proved that actions speak louder than words.

In contrast, the Republic of Korea, though well-armed for necessary self-defence, has never initiated any aggressive action against her neighbour, but has on the contrary shaped a foreign policy the goal of which is to maintain peace on the peninsula, even at the cost of indefinite postponement of the preeminent national aspiration for territorial reunification.

In his New Year press conference held on January 15, 1976, President Park Chung Hee took the opportunity to reiterate that Korea's foreign policy is still "based on three guidelines: security, economy and unification."

The President pointed out: "On the basis of the June 23 foreign policy declaration of 1973, our government will pursue an open-door policy under which we will keep our doors wide open to all countries, including neutral, non-aligned, and Third World nations not having diplomatic ties with us, which may have ideologies or systems different from those of ours, as long as they are not hostile toward us."

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION AND MANPOWER EXPORT



"We do not confine our relations to those countries with which we are already friendly. I have made it clear that we are ready to improve ties and boost cooperation with all these countries."

As evidence of the success of this policy over the past three years, one may point to an ever-widening circle of contracts Korea has initiated in the fields of international sports, cultural exchange, and trade. Some of these contracts have been with the Soviet Union itself and other Eastern Bloc nations.

In contrast, North Korea continues to be self-isolated except in terms of soliciting loans and making purchases of capital goods abroad (obligations she has recently begun defaulting upon); fomenting revolutionary terrorism in weaker countries (including training of terrorists, provision of technicians, and supply of military equipment); and using international organisations where she is a member or observer for crude propaganda and arm twisting (North Korean "diplomats" have been expelled from several countries and received warnings in others, while delegates to international meetings have used threats and violence against other delegates).

The New Foreign Policy Statement of June 23, 1973, to which the President referred, also contains these other important points: "We shall not oppose North Korea's participation with us in international organisations, if this is conducive to the easing of tension and the furtherance of international cooperation."

"We shall not object to our admittance into the United Nations together with North Korea, if the majority of member states of the United Nations so wish, provided that it does not cause hindrance to our national unification... We shall not be opposed to North Korea also being invited at the time of the U.N. General Assembly's deliberation of the 'Korea question' in which the representative of the Republic of Korea is invited to participate."

The statement also observed that the south would "continue to make efforts with sincerity and patience to secure concrete results from the south-north dialogue based on the spirit of the South-North Joint Communiqué dated July 4, 1972."

It is enlightening to observe what happened subsequently. North Korea did indeed send an observer to the General Assembly sessions from 1973, but steadily refused to consider the proposal that both north and south join the U.N. simultaneously and provisionally, pending unification.

Instead, the Pyongyang observer predictably used the international organisation as a platform for propaganda diatribes, denouncing the Republic of Korea and demanding the withdrawal of the U.N. Command in Korea together with all American troops, without providing any alternative to enforce the continuation of the 1953 Armistice agreement, which had been signed only by the U.N. Command on behalf of the Korean War allies.

In 1974 the General Assembly passed a consensus resolution that called upon south and north to resume the dialogue, stalemated by a unilateral boycott by the north, and push it through to a successful fruition. To date the north has completely ignored this reasonable suggestion, though urged by the south on numerous occasions to come back to the conference table.

In 1975, an almost farcical situation developed in the U.N. when North Korea and its hard-line backers among the Red bloc proposed one resolution, South Korea along with the U.S. and other free world backers put forward another and contradictory one, and as a "compromise," both were adopted.

The ROK resolution contained the following provisions: — The previous year's recommendation that south and north resume their interrupted dialogue was repeated: — It was proposed that talks be initiated among parties directly concerned for the dismantling of the United Nations military command in Korea, but only upon the condition that appropriate arrangements be made first to maintain the armistice agreement; — The schedule suggested for the dissolution of the UNC was suggested to be January 1, 1976.

In contrast, the pro-North Korea draft asked for the immediate dissolution of the U.N. command plus the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, specifically the American forces which are stationed in South Korea by agreement of the two governments, under the mutual defence treaty between them.

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In addition, the recent warfare

Philadelphia mystery disease strikes two more

PENNSBURG, Pennsylvania, Aug. 14 (R) — Two people who attended the recent Roman Catholic Congress in Philadelphia have been struck by a severe pneumonia-like disease — similar to the one that killed 27 people after an ex-servicemen's convention last month.

Pennsylvania Health Secretary Leonard Bachman confirmed late last night that two people, whom he did not identify, had died of the disease. These people are being closely watched, he said.

The Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress brought a million pilgrims to Philadelphia from around the world last week.

Medical experts probing last month's outbreak after the ex-servicemen's convention — also in Philadelphia — believe a natural infection or a lethal chemical could have been responsible.

Dr. Bachman said last night: "There are two people who attended the Eucharistic Congress in Philadelphia who apparently have symptoms of the 'legionnaires' disease'."

The mysterious "legionnaires' disease" was characterized by high fever and severe lung congestion, classic symptoms of viral pneumonia.

The disease first struck after 600 ex-servicemen attended the American Legion Convention in

Philadelphia from July 21 to 24. Besides killing 27 people the disease sent 128 others to hospital beds. All the victims had something in common: they had been in contact with the convention.

The health department spokesman said the two people taken ill after the Eucharistic Congress had stayed at the same hotel that served as the legionnaires' convention.

FAO meet ends with Asian plea for fulfillment of food aid targets

MANILA, Aug. 14 (AFP) — The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) regional conference ended yesterday with an Asian plea to rich nations to fulfil food aid targets and end foreign "constraints", shackling Asian economies.

Asian countries issued the call in a "Manila Declaration" adopted at the end of the week-long FAO regional meeting for Asia and the far east attended by 22 countries including, for the first time, the People's Republic of China and Vietnam.

The meeting was held against the background of what participants referred to as "mounting hunger, malnutrition, and unemployment" in a region representing two-and-a-quarter billion people.

Warning that continuing hunger and poverty in Asia would have disastrous consequences on the whole world, the declaration deplored the "distressingly slow" pace of international action for increasing food production.

The declaration noted with "disappointment" that the food aid target of 10 million tons envisaged in the FAO world food security programme had not yet been achieved and that "there is an almost total lack of response" to the United Nations General Assembly's call for an emergency reserve of half a million tons of grain.

The declaration called on "the affluent nations to fulfil these targets for food aid and emergency reserves," saying it was Asians who stood to suffer most.

It also called on developed countries and the rest of the international community "to remove the external constraints which prevent us from achieving our highest potentials." All nations, it added, should join in creating "a new international economic order."

The restraint to Asia's agricultural development, the declaration said, was because of the lack of stability and profitability in world prices of prime agricultural commodities.

It asked for "immediate international action" within the United Nations system to stabilise world prices of such commodities at reasonable profitable levels in accordance with the resolution of the

United Nations.

The health department said the two latest victims were a clergyman from Spokane, Washington, and a musician from Danbury, Connecticut.

Dr. Bachman said: "At this time we know of no contact between these two cases and the legionnaires' disease."

UNCTAD conference. Citing the need for increased and sustained development financing and investment in the food and agricultural sector, the declaration called on developed as well as oil-producing countries to "finally establish" the proposed \$935 million International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The conference welcomed all help that would increase the total financial resources for Asia's food production and agricultural development.

Nevertheless, the declaration stressed that agricultural development must be achieved largely through "self-reliance." The declaration, worked out in the 400 million small farmers in Asia comprised "the backbone of agriculture" in the region and they should be given "a vital role in the development process."

To achieve a "rural breakthrough," technical and institutional constraints — such as the slow delivery of credits — must be removed, the declaration said.

The declaration, worked out in five hours of arduous, behind-the-scenes discussion Thursday night, was adopted unanimously at yesterday's closing session.

On the matter of the emergency food reserve however, the American delegation told the session the United States did not expect to contribute to the reserve but intended to continue giving food aid bilaterally and multilaterally.

Vietnamese Deputy Agriculture Minister Le Duy Trinh said his country was happy to take part in the conference for the first time, and hoped that Vietnam would become a member of other international organisations, and added Vietnam would exert great efforts to participate actively in FAO activities.

Three countries offered to host the next regional meeting: New Zealand, Pakistan, and Thailand. The matter will be decided later by FAO leadership.

3 abortions performed on Seveso victims

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 14 (R) — The poison gas which contaminated the north Italian town of Seveso last month could destroy inhabitants' immunity to infection — and even a common cold could be fatal, an expert said today.

The warning came from professor Ton That Tung of Hanoi, a Vietnamese expert on defoliants, who was quoted by the Italian magazine Tempo.

The professor has been closely involved in treating people suffering from the effects of defoliants used by the Americans in the Indochina war. The deadly chemical dioxin, which leaked from a Swiss-owned factory in Seveso, is used in the manufacture of defoliants.

At least five more of the pregnant women living in the contaminated area near the factory have now requested abortions, doctors at Milan's Mangiagalli clinic said today.

The first legal abortions in Italian history were performed on three young Seveso women at the clinic yesterday despite strong Vatican opposition. Three more are already on the waiting list.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of congratulations to Pakistan's President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry on the occasion of his country's independence day.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Saturday received the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of the Interior Suleiman Arar Saturday made an inspection tour of the Public Security Department and its related agencies to look over their work.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, Thursday received ECWA Assistant Executive Secretary-General Mohammad Zakaria Ismail, and the Greek ambassador to Jordan.



Mosaic floor discovered in Byzantine church

AMMAN, Aug. 14 — Archaeological diggings inside the Byzantine church of Siyagha near Madaba have uncovered a mosaic floor dating back to between the fourth and fifth centuries A.D., Mr. Yacoub Oweis, the Director General of antiquities announced today.

The diggings have uncovered a mosaic floor that is still in very good shape, and spreads over a large area. The mosaic includes scenery taken from the rural life of the 4-5 centuries A.D.

The coloured mosaic scenery includes wild and tame animals, a man hunting a lion, a shepherd sitting under a tree and guarding his sheep, a slave leading an ostrich by a rope tied to its neck, and other pictures of camels, sheep, wild animals, deer, wolves and wild boar besides scenery of trees and flowers.

Two inscriptions were discovered, that are about 3 metres in length and have Greek writing on them in small mosaic cubes. These inscriptions mention the year in which they were written (526 AD), the names of the priests that directed the church, the names of the artists that ornamented it, and the names of the people who financed the artistic work.

Mr. Oweis, accompanied by Mr. Yousef Alami (Assistant Director), and Dr. Zayadin (Technical Assistant), and a number of employees of the Department of Antiquities, visited "Siyagha" — located on Mount Nibo in the region of Madaba overlooking the Dead Sea and the Jordan River — in order to survey the digging and excavation works that are taking place there, directed by a group of Italian experts from the Terra Sancta College, headed by Father Michele Piccirillo.

Mr. Oweis commented that the colours and designs of the mosaic floor were extraordinarily beautiful and that the floor is one of the almost unique ones that are still in a perfect state of preservation, and the two inscriptions are of great historical value.

More than four million people have been affected by the floods which yesterday halted train services along the nation's main railway between Karachi and Peshawar. Flood waters swept away the track near Sukkur city in south-east Pakistan.

Today is Pakistan's 29th anniversary. Several hundred people have died, and nearly 55,000 homes have been destroyed in vast areas of the country since the floods began two weeks ago, after rains in the north.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday flew over the stricken areas, and said the government was doing everything possible to help those people still marooned.

Information team returns from meet

AMMAN. — The Jordanian information delegation Friday afternoon returned here at the end of a three-day official visit to Syria during which it attended the periodic meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee.

The Jordanian delegation was seen off at the Syrian-Jordanian border at Deraa by the Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and high-ranking ministry of information officials.

Kissinger discusses Aegean dispute

[Continued from page 1]

which is in its fifth session here. On the conference agenda is the issue at stake between Greece and Turkey: "Right of Coastal States to Exclusive Exploration of Adjoining Continental Shelves to a Depth of 200 yards" — as set out in a 1958 Geneva Convention.

Turkey did not sign the convention and maintains that the boundaries in the Aegean have not been marked.

The problem is complicated by the fact that Greek territory includes thousands of islands in the Aegean Sea, some close to Turkey.

In addition to calling the Security Council meeting, which continues on Tuesday, Greece has put the problem before the international court of justice in the Hague. Turkey has said it will not be bound by the court's ruling.

OPEC experts to prepare for price-setting conference

VIENNA, Aug. 14 (R) — Experts new system of calculating the from oil-exporting countries will meet here in 9-day to start preparing for a price-setting conference in December.

The meeting will be of the economic commission of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which meets about four times a year.

An OPEC spokesman said the session on August 23 did not mean that oil ministers were planning to meet before their next scheduled conference in Qatar on December 15.

At their last meeting in Bali (Indonesia) in May the OPEC ministers failed to agree on a new oil price, leaving the cost of a barrel of Saudi Arabian crude at \$11.51.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said this week in Geneva there was pressure within OPEC for a special meeting to raise prices before the end of the year, though his country was opposed to the idea.

The spokesman said a firm recommendation for a new oil price would probably not come until the economic commission, which includes experts from all 13 OPEC states, met again in December.

The meeting this month would concentrate on the finalising of a

S. Yemen refuses Egypt's request

ADEN, Aug. 14 (R) — South Yemen has refused an Egyptian request to lift diplomatic immunity from one of its Cairo diplomats, following Egyptian charges that the South Yemeni Consul was involved in an assassination attempt there last week, foreign ministry sources said.

The sources did not name the diplomat but said the request "lacked any justification." Last Friday, former South Yemen Premier Mohammed Ali Haidham, who heads an organisation opposing the present Aden government and lives in exile in Cairo, was wounded when gunmen fired at his car in a Cairo street, killing his driver.

The South Yemen embassy in Cairo later issued an official denial of the charge.

Tone of Non-Aligned Conference hardens

[Continued from page 1] backing of all of the Arab states. A proposal by and ad hoc committee accepted by non-aligned foreign ministers today gave 12 seats to Africa, eight to Asia, four to Latin America and one seat to Europe.

The committee serves as the non-aligned movement's executive body during the three-year interval between summit conferences. A Sri Lankan proposal to give African states 14 seats on the committee was not adopted.

Outside the conference proper, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim of the Algerian-backed Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara arrived here today to bolster Algeria's diplomatic offensive against annexation of the Western Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania.

At the same time, a Sri Lankan official said no visas had been issued to representative of the Frontline Liberation Movement from former Portuguese Timor. The territory is now incorporated into Indonesia and the official said Indonesia had discussed the question with Sri Lankan authorities.

Mozambique's delegation, which planned to raise the question of Timor's "decolonisation" at the summit, said they did not know whether the Frontline movement intended to send anyone to the conference.

The third and final phase of the conference meets on Monday and interest here has shifted to the arrival of heads of state. In addition to the two presidents who arrived today, President Josip Tito of Yugoslavia, Cypriot President Makarios, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Mauritanian chief of state Mokhtar Ould Daddah are also here.

Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi was expected to arrive here tomorrow as well as Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Two notable absentees from the summit are Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, who will host the next summit and North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung, who had originally planned to be present.

2-year-old girl dies in Ulster

FAST, Aug. 14 (AFP) — A 2-year-old girl was killed in a battle between Irish Republican Army militants and British soldiers in southern Ulster today as demonstrators calling for an end to the violence in northern Ireland gathered in Belfast.

The demonstration, organised by women, followed the funerals yesterday of three small children, baby Andrew Maguire, 6, and his two-year-old brother Pohn and his sister Joan, 1, who died when an IRA car crashed into them.

The car crashed into them as it was being driven by an IRA member. The car was carrying other children, and the driver had been shot dead.

Organisers hope to assemble 100 marchers for a parade from the point where the Maguire children were killed to the cemetery where they are buried.

Other developments, police said, included yesterday arrested Patrick Campbell, an IRA militant who had been in the Maze prison in northern Ireland for eight years for offences involving weapons, who escaped the Maze prison in northern Ireland a year ago disguised as a woman.

It was learned today that it was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

It was learned today.

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